NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1880.

TO REORGANIZE THE PARTY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT COOPER UNION.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury's Reminiscences of John Kelly and Irving Hall and What he Suggests for To-night's Meeting—Other Pinns Proposed—The Young Men's Club,

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury has addressed a lengthy communication to the Hon, John Mc-Keon, Chairman of the Irving Hall organization, on the proposed reorganization of the city Democracy. In it he refers to his resignation from the Tammany General Committee in 1863. He save that he was lod to this step by the advice of Mr. Kelly, who, referring to the Tammany General Committee of that day, said that "it was disgraceful to associate with the thieves who controlled it." "Mr. Kelly, however," Mr. Waterbury says, "the very next year accepted the nomination of the same thieves for a second term as Sheriff, and was elected. his new term as Sheriff had expired, he again quarrelled with the Tammany power. Meanwhile a new organization had been formed, known as the Democratic Union, which had the chance, in 1868, of electing its candidate for Mayor. Mr. Kelly procured its nomination, appeared before the Convention, and accepted the nomination, which he held until the Saturday before the election, and then withdrew. He thus deal a fatal blow to the organization which had trusted to his honor, and gave a new lease of power to the Tammany Ring. After that he absented himself in Europe for a long time."

Referring to the overthrow of the Tweed Ring, Mr. Waterbury says: "Although the exposure of its enormous frauds upon the city treasury was certain to defeat its candidates at the pending election, that cabal might have partially retained its grip upon the Democratic party of this city but for the efficient action of Samuel J. Tilden, who compelled its members to retire, not only from official life, but also from political leadership." Mr. Waterbury says that Mr. Kelly has established a power in Tammany Hall more despotic than Tweed would have dared to attempt, and with more fatal results to the Democratic party. "Tweed was not absolute" he says. for he had to consult others, and buy up opponents who could be reached when they became dangerous, as is shown by his purchase of Kelly in 1864, because the latter had led the Irish part of Gunther's support in 1863. Tammany Mr. Waterbury says, is governed by thirteen sachems, who are elected annually, and the majority of whom have for a long time been able, through the power Tammany's officers have over the vote, to rediect hemselves, and Mr. Kelly has had the membership of the society so packed that it has heretofore been impossible to dislodge him. Mr. Kelly has owned seven, or a majority of these sachems, and through this majority, he exercises an absolute control over the organization, expelling such persons as are not entirely subservient to him. Mr. Waterbury refers at length to the treachery of Mr. Kelly in securing the defeat of Gov. Robinson, and attributes the defeat of Gov. Ro posure of its enormous frauds upon the city treasury was certain to defeat its candidates at the pending election, that cabal might have parif at the April election there be an equal opportunity for every member to vote, Mr. Kolly will be beaten and driven out of Tammany Hall. Until then, as matters now are, we will probably have two Tammany organizations."

Mr. Waterbury denounces the Irving Hall organization, which he says is now nothing more than the "Maurice Power machine." The Irving Hall committee, be says, was never exclusively recognized by any State Convention except that which sent delegates to Cincinnati, and this recognition was "neutralized by the admission of the Tammany delegates to the only subsequent State Convention, on equal terms with those of Irving Hall." Mr. Waterbury also arraigns Irving Hall at length for the disproportionate number of local offices given to Tammany Hall at the recent election. "I have not," he says. "In my political action had to serve with men more unworthy than those who have controlled Irving Hall. I know that there are some honorable men who for one reason or another, yet allow their names to be used by that clique, but if they continue to do so they may flud, sooner or later, that a man cannot touch pitch without being defiled." Referring to the expulsion of John Fox and the delegates from the First and Second Assembly Districts, he charges that this action was taken because "Mr. Fox was in the way of the men who wanted to handle" the money obtained from candidates. He says that Mr. Grace was assessed \$12.500 Mr. Truax \$10.000, and the other county candidates in proportion. Each candidate for Congress and for the Assembly and each district Alderman was assessed \$12.500 Mr. Truax \$10.000, and the other county candidates in proportion. Each candidate for Congress and for the Assembly and each district Mederman was assessed \$12.500 Mr. Truax \$10.000, and the other county candidates in proportion. Each candidate for Congress and for the Assembly and each district Mederman was assessed \$1 for each district in which the was a candidates, and "not a dollar of this money," he says, "was paid to Henry H. Porte

only provide:

The time and place at which election district meetings shall be held.
 The number of delegates which each election district may elect.
 The time and place at which the Assembly district.

trict may elect.

A. The time and place at which the Assembly district against small meet.

Everything else with respect to the district meetings, he says, should be left to the people, and the Assembly district organizations will settle their own district elections, and, upon a conference, secure whatever county organization may be necessary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I will make one or two auggestions to those interested in the work of Democratic reorganization in New York city. Upon following them, it seems to me, the success of the movement will hinge, after the efforts of the men who have it in charge begin to relax, and the elements of

patronage again strive to come to the front: I. The conventions which make nominations should be large, and their members should designate or vote for candidates vira roce. Large conventions are most likely to repre-sent the popular will, and the onen vote insures more responsibility than if each member voted

more responsibility than if each member voted secretity.

II. In some way the masses should be permitted to express their preferences in the primary meeting as to candidates for elective offices. It does not follow that the action of the masses will be controlling, unless one candidate receives an absolute majority; but it leaves the way onen for the purification of the part for ganization without the streamous efforts and dangerous consequences attendant upon efforts.

III. The organization should be made by election districts. The attendance at the Irving Hall primaries and its results demonstrate the

necessity of this. And although it is opposed to our theory of the ballot, the method of open voting without inspectors, at the primaries, is a good one. It is manly, and besides the fairness of the voting is insured by permitting all who choose to make a count.

As the chief objection to the election district method has been its expense, and as this objection. I understand, has been removed by the liberality of your people, this method will doubtless be adopted.

Kingston, Dec. 24.

THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB. Inquiries and Answers Relative to the Mas Meeting To-night.

At a special meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club last night nineteen new members were elected. Mr. E. P. Wilder asked what the Committee of Conference with the Brunswick Hotel Committee had done. Who was chosen Chairman of the Cooper Institute meeting to-night? Who were to be the members of the Committee of One Hundred, and what were they to do? Who was to organize the Assembly districts?

Mr. C. C. Higgins, one of the Committee of Conference, reported that all the arrangements had been made for the mass meeting to-night. As it was to be a Democratic meeting, there was

no means of telling who was to be Chairman or what was to be done. Nothing had been cut and dried.

Mr. Wilder ald that if the committee had cut and dried pothing they would find out that some one would come to the meeting with something cut and dried for them.

Mr. James R. Fay wanted to know what the club was to get for the \$500 that was to be expended. Were any seats to be reserved?

Mr. Higgins said that it would not do to reserve seats for the club in a meeting of that kind. Some tickets had been given to distinguished Democrats to admit them to the platform.

Mr. Wilder said that was the first be had heard of tickets. So much had been cut and dried anyway.

Mr. Fay said that if it was to be a real Democratic meeting, with a fair show for everybody, from a gutter snipe to a millionaire, all right, But if there were seats to be reserved, he thought the club that paid most of the expense ought to have a preference.

Mr. Higgins said that things had been done with reference to the meeting that it would not be proper to make public. He guaranteed that the members would be pleased with the result.

At the meeting of the Conference Committee, at 155 Broadway, yesterday, it was generally understood that Mr. Franklin Edson would be called upon to preside at the meeting to-night. The list of Vice-Presidents to be offered for the adoption of the meeting was agreed upon. Resolutions were prepared to be submitted to the meeting.

THE CHRISTIANCY CASE.

The Hearing Before Commissioner King-Mr. Gire Arrested in Broadway. In the office of Horatio C. King in the Borsil Building, yesterday afternoon, were E. C. Ingersoll, counsel for ex-Senator Christianer, now United States Minister to Peru; J. N. Oliver, counsel for Mrs. Christiancy; and Ingersoll Lockwood, counsel for Edelberto Giro. to take the testimony of Mr. Giro in the suit for divorce instituted by Minister Christiancy against Mrs. Christiancy, Mr. King having been appointed a Commissioner by the Court in Washington. The hearing was private, and while it was in progress the doors were carefully guarded to prevent interruption. Mr. Giro is charged in Minister Christiancy's bill as the person with whom Mrs. Christiancy was criminally intimate. It was alleged that Mrs. Christiancy and Mr. Giro occupied together a room in the St. James Hotel, Washington, At a recent hearing of the case in Washington the clerk of the hotel, who was relied upon to prove that Mrs. Christiancy and Mr. Giro were in the

stroom in the St. James Hotel, Washington, At a recent hearing of the case in Washington and the collection of the botter, who was relied upon to prove that Mrs. Christianory and Mrs. Christianory in court, that she was not the woman that he seek the botter, the botter was not been controlled by the court, that she was not the woman that he would care the court of the c

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Permit me to express my approval of the letter in Sunday's Sex criticising the political course of those silly old distran-chisers who now assume to act as leaders in the effort to criticising the pointest curve of those ship on stransichisers who now assume to act as leaders in the effort to reorganize the Democratic party of this country. They are specimens of a type of political adventurers who in roombous times always attempt to ride into power and official emotiuments.

Such theories am visionaries, who profess to believe that the mass of the people are until to be porsessed of the receive are until to be possessed of the receive a facet the people in face, has everything the land owners and the capitalists sching simply as their agents, ought to join the imperialists. They have no business in the Democratic party.

I hope that if the nen who are acting in the movement to reorganize the Democracy allow such pretenders address the meeting, the people will express their disapprobation so that they will not be misunderstood. New York, Doc. 20.

To the Entrop or The Sex.—Not it is to be hoped that every Democrat who is opposed to the revival of the infamous scheme to disfranchise a large portion of the homocratic voters of this city will, at the meeting of Tiesday evening, express his disapproval and abforrence of such tistemous doctrines if they are preclaimed or invidiously defended.

I notice in the list of speakers several men who are simply wolves in sheep's clothing. Let true Democratis beware of them.

Wince for the Holldays.

UNDER THE SNOW BLANKET.

THE EFFECIS OF SUNDAY'S GREAT

STORM ON LONG ISLAND. Huge Drifts Filling the Railroad Cuts and De-

laying Trains for Many Hours-The Experiences of Passengers with Cold and Hunger Long Islanders had hardly rested on their shovels after the great snow storm of one week ago to-day before the second storm, worse than the first, came upon them. The tracks of the Long Island Railroad were uncovered on Friday last after three days of hard digging, and on Sunday night they lay underneath the snow heaps deeper than ever. Only the fact that the storm came on Sunday, when few trains were running, prevented the worst blockade of travel that has been experienced in a dozen years. Over the eastern and middle parts of the island thirteen inches of snow fell on a level, and every cut on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, and its eastern branches, was filled with

drifts as deep as the excavations would hold. When the snow fall became heavy on Sunday afternoon, Master of Transportation Gannon immediately started out along the main line with a snow plough, two locomotives and twenty hovellers, knowing from experience that the cuts where the drifts were last week would be filled again. No trains were run over the main line on Sunday, and the men had made good progress in cutting through the drifts before

the trains started yesterday. The worst luck befell two local trains, one The worst luck befell two local trains, one from Hunter's Point and the other from Patchogue, on Sunday night. On the Hempstead Plains both plunged into the great banks of
snow that were piled upon the tracks and stuck
fast. Some of the passengers were on the train
that lay for six hours in the same place in last
week's storm, and they were able to give
their fellow travellers the benefit of their
vivid experience on that occasion. The
train that started from Hunter's Point at
6:35 P. M. arrived in Mineola early yesterday
morning after an all-night battle with the great
drifts. Further progress could not be made,
and the hungry and weary passengers bound
for pinces further on were compelled to turn
back. It was the middle of yesterday afternoon
before thay got to their pinces of business in
the city. The train that started from Patchogua
at 6:4 P. M. on Sunday was fourteen hours on
the road to Hunter's Point. Its usual time is
two hours. The raint hat started from Patchogua
at 6:4 P. M. on Sunday was fourteen hours on
the road to Hunter's Point. Its usual time is
two hours. The raint hat started from Patchogua
two hours. The raint case they ever had.
The four locomotives and the plough and the
large force of inborers had all they could do to
get the snow off the track as fast as it fell back
on itagain. The wind blew a hurricane, and
the workmen were blinded by the pelting snow.
Yesterday's trains over the main line got
through both ways. The train that started from
Hunter's Point at 8:4 A. M. arrived in Greenport at 4:5 P. M. The train that started from
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deep. Conductor Hobson towed in to Hunter's Point the belated train on the Port Jefferson branch.

The trains last night run on schedule time from Hunter's Point. The main line and all the branches except that to Sag Harbor were opened for travel, and Master of Transportation Gannon and Roadmaster Moore, with ploughs and locomotives and men, and a botel car to keep them in food, moved forward to clear away the last obstructions. Barrels of bread and potatoes, sides of beef, hams, tea, coffee, sugar, &c., were in the supply car in readiness for a long siege, if the return trip should be cut off by another fall of snow.

The only trouble to be apprehended now is from further snowfalls before the big drifts mell away. A light snowfall, accompanied by wind would again seriously block trains on the Hempstead Plains, where thus far passengers have endured the greatest deliay and discomfort. Some of the commuters to Garden City last high tearried generous lunches to guard against the possible loss of supper that a blockade would cause. They had lost their Sunday suppers and Monday breakfasts, and did not care to try a further fast. A Syosset despatch yesterday said that several passengers from a snow-bound train camped out there on Sunday night, and remained all night without food.

barren as it was twenty years ago. Early in the day it was seen that the Brighton Beach bathing pavilion could not long withstand the shock of the great waves that every minute hurled themselves against it, and at about 3 o'clock the east corner of the structure was carried bodily away. This, strangely enough, was almost all the damage done at Brighton Beach, but the Manhattan Beach Company's property suffered far more severely. The tide swept clear over the Marine Railroad, and nearly 600 feet of the track, beginning at the west end of the Manhattan Beach promenade, was torn away, all the wood and fron forming the road being carried into the sea. The bed where they had lain was covered with sand and water. For a long time fears were entertained that the depot would be dashed to piezes, but it was well and firmly built on piles driven deeply into the sands, and though it quivered and swayed beneath the force of the gale it was not much injured.

The great buildhead in front of the Manhattan Beach Hotel was one of the first things to go. It was exposed to the full force of the sans, and a hundred feet of it was washed away. The music stand, which, from its rather light appearance, was not expected to escape destruction, was still standing, although looking terribly weatherbenten, when the storm subsided, but the promenade that lay below it was almost entirely washed away. As blank after plank was forn from its fastenings and hurried into the sea the few people who were willing to brave the elements for the sake of the wild sight afforded, looked anxiously at the descred little drug alore, well known to freetuniers of this part of the island. Nothing, it seemed, could save it. The builkhead, that was only a few fest frometic disappeared, and the promenade that ran past it yielded, but the little building escaped.

The Manhattan Boach buthing pavilion seems, at the first glance, to be uninjured, but it by no means escaped unscathed. The sartier

behind it were scooped out, making pits which were quickly filled with water, and yesterday, had the weather been warm enough, a still water bath might have been obtained at some distance from the tossing surf.

Everything within forty feet of high tide between the bathing pavillon and the life-saving station was either swept away or badly bjured. The sea rosa until it was perilously close to the groat hotel itself, and yesterday it had not subsided sufficiently to uncover the walks, mounds, and parterres that added so much to the beauty of the place in the sammer. The whole damage done to the Manhattan Beach property, it is estimated, will reach \$100,000.

Nearly every small hotel on the island was more or less injured, and none of the railways entirely escaped. The inlet between Sheepshead Bay, the people of the latter place had an impression that the damage done was even greater than it really was, and were not without lively fears for their own safety. Testerday, although the storm might be said to have subsided, the surfatil ran very high, and the effects of the previous day's tempest were apparent. The sand was in many places beaten down flatter than before, while elsewhere huge heaps had been piled up, or deep holes scooped out. Large inland bonds were seen everywhere, and on them great beams of timber that had been forn from their fastenings floated.

The greatest anxiety was felt with regard to the iron pier, Very few cared to go out upon it.

great beams of timber that had been torn from their fastenings floated.

The greatest anxiety was felt with regard to the iron pier. Very few cared to go out upon it, but many stood upon the shore and held their breath while the waves struck it on the sides or end. Although it shivered under the shocks and the waves cast their foam flity feet into the air, and rolled back, to be succeeded hour after hour by others whose size, as the day wore on seemed to increase rather than diminish, yet the great pier rested on too sure foundations to yield easily, and when the fury of the storm was spent it could not be ascertained that a bolt was loosened, or a bar bent.

"It is well for Coney Island," said an old resident of Sheepshead Bay, yesterday, "that the wind was not blowing directly from the sea. Had that been the case not a stick would have been left standing from one end of the island to the other."

FIERCE DOG FIGHT IN TROY.

The Famous Jack of St. Louis Beaten by the Equally Famous Chippy of Troy.

TROY, Dec. 27 .- A dog fight which excited great interest among the sporting fraternity of St. Louis, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York, and this city came off here yesterday in a large stable, and resulted, after a desperate battle, in a victory for Mr. Kane's Chippy. From \$8,000 to \$10,000 changed hands on the result in addition to the original stakes of \$1,000 a side. It had been known for several weeks by those in the secret that J. Blair, a dog fancier of St. Louis, had matched his famous 13-year-old white dog Jack of Englishibuli terrier breed, against the ten-year-old brindle slut Chippy, owned by Wm. Kane of

Hishibull terrier breed, against the ten-year-old brindle slut Chippy, owned by Wm. Kane of Troy. Chippy has a wide reputation, having heretofore killed all her antagonists in less than forty minutes. The conditions of the fight were that each should enter the pit at 21 pounds. Much pains had been taken to reduce the regular weight of the dogs, 32 and 34 pounds, and they tipped the scale at 20's each. Three hundred persons assembled in the pit scon after noon, and a more respectable gathering was very heavy at \$1.000 to \$880 in favor of Chippy. The place selected was in a loft, and the pit was eight feet square and thirty-six inches high. A timekeeper and referee was selected in a well-known sporting veteran from New York.

A toss decided that Chippy was to have the privilege of the first wash. She was taken into the pit enveloped in a blanket, and washed down with warm water; after which Jack was treated in the same way. The handlers of the dogs then placed their tongues on the brutes, after the time-honored fashion, to show that they had not been washed with poisonous water. The lattle then began. The two animals sprang viciously at each other, and before twenty seconds it was clearly evident that Chippy had the better of the fight. The howls of the dogs, the shouls of the spectators, and the loudy-proclaimed wagers made so much noise that it was feared the police might interfere. The noise could be heard a block away. The skill and cunning of Chippy was greatly cheered. Like an old stayer, she tripped and threw her opponent, and then, after bitting him in the most terrifle manner, would vary the programme by shaking him until the old bit also shook. Jack was not inactive. He was game, and patiently bore the pain of the bitting fishting back as best he could. Alter half an hour's work hundreds of doilars were laid at evens by the respective backers of the dogs. Chippy was thrown for the first time at the expiration of forty-five minutes. "Give it to him. Chippy. Shake the life out of him. I'll bet \$100 she hi

slapped the sides of the pit until their hands were sore.

At one hour and a quarter Jack got a turn in his favor, and ones or twice caucht Chippy by the jaw and ear, and crunched them until she cried out piteously. The betting went on, \$100 to \$75 on Jack being the ruling odds. Then Chippy, by a quick somersault or a sudden rally, obtained for a moment the advantage, but Jack soon turned the tables, and throwing Chippy set his sharp teeth into her throat and shook her violently. Occasionally he would fasten his teeth into her law and drag her around the pit, all the while inflicting severa punishment. But Chippy floatly got on her feet, and Jack turned away from her sharp biting. The fight had lasted an hour and thirty-four minutes.

When time was called, Jack sprang from the

feet, and Jack turned away from her sharp bitting. The fight had lasted an hour and thirty-four minutes.

When time was called, Jack sprang from the scratch in the most game fashion, despite his terribly mangled condition. He threw Chipp heavily, fastened his teeth in her jaws, and she whimpered plaintive appeals for mercy. When the battle had lasted an hour and forty-three minutes, it was anybody's fight. At length both dors, nearly dead, were again taken to their corners, sponged, and again delivered. It was Chippy's scratch, and she singgered over into Jack's corner. They were soon at work again. They sprang victously at each other, both chewing and gnawing until they were apparently exhausted. Then, to the astonishment of the crowd, although Jack seemed to have the best of it, he turned and tried to run away. The referee then declared that Chippy and won the battle in one hour and fifty-six minutes. A number of good judges decided that this was one of the very best and most desperate dog fights that was ever seen in the United States.

CHARGES AGAINST M. DE GIRARDIN.

Relating to the French Army. Paris, Ded. 27 .- Deputy Laisant recently communicated to the Parliamentary Committee of the late M. Duvergier de Hauranne, accusing M. Emile de Girardin of having carried on an M. Emile de Girardin of having carried on an extensive system of explonage for the benefit of foreign countries, and of having handed to Prince Bismarck, through the medium of a woman, important documents relating to the organization of the French army. The committee returned the letter to M. Laisant, without even retaining a copy of it.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. de Girardin said he would have ignored the charge against him had it not emanated from a member of the Chamber. He then summoned M. Laisant to retract the accusation.

M. Laisant said he had considered it his duty to refer the letter to the committee, and he refused to retract.

The President of the committee said that the committee declined to make any use of the corranulation. coramunication.

The order of the day was then passed, approving the conduct of the committee.

EUROPEAN ARBITRATION.

Greece Strongly Opposed to It and Turkey Anxious to Prevent It. LONDON, Dec. 27.—A despatch from Athens to the Tones says: "The Government, without absolutely refusing European arbitration of the Greek question, seems desirous of knowing whether Europe wishes to recode from its for-mer decision, and whether it will charge itself with the execution of its ulterior decisions. The position of the Government is very diffi-cult, as public opinion against arbitration is strong. The King's language on the scheme is very decid-diy negative, even more so than that of the Ministers, so that its acceptance ap-pears impossible." that of the Hillisters, so that to accommon pears impossible.

A despatch from Berlin to the Times says Turkey is resolved to have nothing to do with the arbitration scheme.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.—The Porte is still considering the circular to be sent to the powers to prevent them from requesting the Porte to accept arbitration of the Greek question. It will propose a new conference, of which the Porte is discussing the basis.

will propose a new conferent Porte is discussing the basis.

Henry Wagner, as he staggered to his home resulved to stop drinking. Taking a bettle of whiskey from his pocket, he dashed it against the side of a house. The bottle was slattered, and a pace rebounding, struck Wagner of the neck, indicting a severe cut. He is now in St. Catherine's hopeling.

VENGEANCE ON A MURDERER

ATROCIOUS DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN

PENNSYLVANIA HAMLET. Asleep. The Neighboring Farmers Hanging the Murderer a Few Hours Afterward.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 27.-Jacob Geogle and Annie, his wife, with their three children, aged respectively 9, 12, and 16 years, a quiet German family, lived in the little hamlet of Santee's Mills, four miles north of Bethlehem, on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad. Joseph Snyder, 24 years of age, of Easton, Pa., worked in an ore bed in the neighborhood and boarded in the family. He had frequently made improper advances toward Alice, the prepossessing daughter of Mr. Geogle, aged 16. The daughter had complained to her parents of the actions of Snyder, and her father had had several stormy in-terviews with him, telling him that he must either leave the house or stop at once his disagreeable attentions to his daughter. On Saturday they had a bitter quarrel, and Snyder was told that he must pay his board and leave the house. Yesterday (Sunday) Snyder remained home in a cheerful mood, joining with the children and two girl friends, who had-come from Farmersville, a few miles distant, to the children and two girl friends, who hadcome from Farmersville, a few miles distant, to spend the night with them, in singing their Christmas anthems, which thew were practising for an entertainment in which they were to take part in a few days. The family, including Snyder, retired at the usual hour. At 2 o'clock this morning George B. Butter, who lives a few rods from the Geogle residence, was awakened by Snyder, who said that robbers had been to the house and murdered Mr. and Mrs. Geogle, Ritter called his hired man, Hugh Sandt, who accompanied Snyder. The two stopped at the house of Joseph Santee, and then hestened to Geogle's house. In the room occupied by Geogle and his wife a shocking spectacle was presented. A cretily wrought bed quilt was removed from the head of the bed and there were exposed to view the murdered couple. Jacob Geogle and his wife a shocking spectacle was presented. A cretily wrought bed quilt was removed from the head of the bed and there were exposed to view the murdered couple. Jacob Geogle and his wife Annie, the former about 39 and the latter 34 years of age. The instrument with which the deed had been committed, an axe. was still lying crosswise over the break of the woman, as placed thore by the murderer. The sharp end of the axe had been used in doing the work. Mr. Geogle's head presented a shocking appearance, the upper portion of his skull having been crushed in, and a frighting gash had been made across his mouth. His head was almost severed. Mrs. Geogle's skull was also fractured, and her throat cut. Shall was also fractured, and her throat cut. Shall was also fractured, and her throat cut. Shall was also fractured, and her throat cut. The farmers from the surrounding country had by this time flocked to the acene, and the section was instructed and mysteriously disappeared. From the committed has proposed that he went down stairs and murdered beame intense. Everybody present was so excited that it was difficult to obtain any particulars of the tragedy. He would have been spend the night with them, in singing their

prisoner:
"Did you do this dreadful thing?"
"Yes, I did." he answered.

of Bethlehem, who was present, asked the prisoner;

"Did you do this dreadful thing?"

"Yes, I did," he answered.
When asked why, he said lightly: "Ah, that is the question."

The Coroner started with the jury to go to a rorm up stairs. As soon as he was gone the crowd entered and hustled the detective out of the way. A rope was thrown over Snyder's neck, and he was dragged and pushed to the door. The clergyman implored the lynchers to pause, and addressing Snyder, said: "They will make short work with you; do you want to say a prayer?"

He answered: "No. I want to be hung. I never said but one prayer, and that is enough." He fell down the front steps, and they dragged him on his back to a tree. The detective fought his way to Snyder's side, and said, "I can't save you. Snyder." He replied, coolly. 'Oh, that's all right." A double clothesline was put round his neck in a noose, and the other end was thrown over the limb of a chestnut tree. Then they swung him up. The rope slipped down the limb, and he fell to the ground. Then a man mounted the tree and passed the rope over another limb, and they swung him up again. He showed no fear and never asked for mercy. The rope was made fast to the fence on the other side of the road and he was left hanging for half an hour. When the Coroner came down from the inquest the body was still hanging to the tree. When District Attorney Anstett arrived the body lay at the foot of the tree. No information could be obtained as to the lynchers. No arrests have been made. The Coroner's jury found that Jacob and Anna Google came to their death from blows inflicted with an axe in the hands of Joseph Snyder.

Too much credit cannot be given to the brave and determined efforts of Detective Yohe in trying to save the prisoner's life. Three times did he draw him from under the fatal limb, and winding the rope around his right arm placed his own body between the murderer and his enemies. The prisoner's life. Three times did he draw him from under the fatal limb, and threw the rope over one

EX-GOF. SCOTT'S CRIME.

Testimony that he Said he Would Kill Any One Making his Son Drunk.

NaPoleon, Ohio, Dec. 27,-The preliminary hearing in the case of ex-Gov. Scott of South Carolina, charged with the murder of W. G. Drury, a drug clerk of this place, was held to-day. Scott's appearance was full of sorrow and dejection. He sat most of the time with his elbow resting on his knee and his hand on his forehead, occasionally using a handkerchief to remove the moisture from his eyes. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree. The preliminary trial will extend to an unusual length, as the defendant's counsel are doing all they can to make it a ballable case. The evidence so far is about the same as that produced before the Coroner, only more complete. It sets forth the killing and the excited and remoraeful condition of Scott immediately after the deed. Evidence was also produced making Scott say some time ago that he would shoot dead in his tracks any berson who would in any way influence his son to drink or would sell him intoxicating liquor.

It has been learned that Drury was to have gone to Patteburgh in a few days to marry Miss Luckey, daughter of Prof. Luckey, Superintendent of Public Schools in that city. She is a teacher in the High School. When informed of her lover's violent death she swooned away, and is said to have remained insensible for several hours. Drury was a Mason, and after the post-moriem examination that fraternity took charge of the body, arrayed it in the suit which was to bave been his wedding dress, and sent him to Elmore, Ohio, his former home, where he will be buried on Tuesday. and dejection. He sat most of the time with his

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The murky, foggy weather which has prevailed here for the last formight auddenly changed this morning to a clear sky, with a piercine northwest wind. The mercury has been down to 2° above zero ail day, and is sinking still lower. Reports from the northwest changes all and a sinking still some continues.

GLOOMY CHRISTMAS IN IRELAND.

Trade Paralyzed by the Agitation-Joh

Bright's Reply to the Earl of Carnarvon. LONDON, Dec. 27 .- A despatch from Dubin to the Times says: "It is generally said that so dull and sad a Christmas has never been experienced here. Sullen depression marks the spirit of the people, and traders, who have for some time been feeling very acutely the effects of the disturbed state of the country, are beginning to exhibit signs of great embarrassment. But the agitation which is paralyzing trade, putting capital to flight, and polsoning commercial life still extends its deadly influence, while the sufferers look on its progress in helpless dismay. The efforts of the Land League are now chiefly directed toward the north of Ireland, where it is persistently trying to overcome the repugnance to its practices There can be little doubt that it has succeeded considerably, when mostly all the districts are

There can be little doubt that it has succeeded considerably, when mostly all the districts are honeycombed with its organization. The exertions of the zgitators are also directed toward County Dublin and the borders of Dublin itself. Malahide, near Dublin, was the scene of a second demonstration on Sunday, but there was no reason to boast of its success."

John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, replies to the Earl of Carnaryon's letter, in which he protests against Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham last month, as follows: "You comment on my speech of the 16th of November, and find in it terrible blemishes not discovered by other critics. You condemn me for attacks on the sovereign, the aristocracy, and the landowners. I have defended the monarchy, aithough defence is little needed in this country and fin this reign. I have warned the aristocracy of the danger I wished them to shun. As to the landowners, i have been one of the most prominent supporters of a policy so necessary for the country and so wise for them that had it been obstinately resisted, the great landowners of England and Scotland would long ago have been running for their lives, as some of the Irish landowners are reported to be doing now. I will not reply at length to your letter. I am content to leave it and my speech to the judgment of the public."

A despatch from Rome to the Times says: "The publication of a note in the Osservatore Romano, in which the Pope deplores the serious character of the agitation in Ireland, is the one topic of conversation among the British Catholics here. These are divided into two groups—the netive sympathizers with the Land League, and those who feel how serious may be the consequences to Roman Catholicism in Great Britain should the Pope he supposed to tavor the movement in Ireland. The latter are greatly in the majority. The Irish colleges, which have constant access to the Vatican and have influence with the clerical press, soare no effort to convince the Pope that the agitation is legitimate and

he Irish people, especially that for legislativ

the Irish people, especially that for legislative independence.
When Mr. Parnell, on coming out of the meeting, entered his carriage, the crowd detached the horses and drew the carriage through several streets.
Manyo the juror in the State trials are securely Boycotted and will be unable to answer to their names when called.
The Hon, Mrs. Dunlop and daughter have been fired at in Monasterboice, County Louth, but neither was hurt. Their assailant fled. Miss Dunlop secured his gun.
Mr. Joseph W. Foley, Nationalist and Home Buler, has resigned his seat in Parliament for New Ross.

THE AFFAIRS OF TAMMANY HALL. Arrangements for the Primari

and incidious encroschments which the Republican have been and are making upon us, I remain yours, re spectfully. Enwand Gilon.

The Strange End of a Young Woman who Said she was from New Orleans.

Unristmas night found a young woman wan-dering through the streets. In answer to his questions she said that her name was Eva Clifton, and that her relatives lived in New Orleans. She said that she left her parents' Orleans. She said that she left her parents' home two week ago, and had been wandering about ever since. She complained of being ill, and the policeman took her to the police station. The next morning she was taken before Recorder Streng, and he on hearing her story committed her to the county jail for thirty days. Upon her arrival there she became very ill, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning she died in great agony.

Recorder Streng informed County Physician Converse last evening that before her arrest the young woman was seen in company with three young men, who, she said, had followed her from New York. The county physician found no marks of violence, and he is of the opinion that her death was the result of exposure to the cold.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27,-It is now stated for against the present management of the Beating Rail-road, and it is said that they have selected Frank S. Bond, Vide President of the Texas and Parink Railroad. As their carabitate for the Presidency Mr. Bond has been waited upon and while deciming to enter the list San active carabilists for the position, has sainfied in

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 27.—Chief of Police Daniel New Haven, Dec. 27.—Chief of Police Daniel J. Hayes of Ausonia duel this afternoon. He was shot in the abdomen last Thursday evening by James, better knewn as Chip Smith, a young Ausonia desperado whom is was trying to arrest. Smith will be examined before distinct Peck to-morrow morning, and be will undoubtedly be bound over for trial bours the Jamary term of the Superior Court in this city Singer his mearre-grain he has been watched day and might by four officers, has triends having made attempts to break the lan from the outside. The officers threatened to use their revolvers to Smith's friends did not disperse, which drove them off.

Like oil upon troubled waters is the influence of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Of druggists

DR. MYRON ADAMS'S HERESY

FOLLOWING HIS BROTHER IN DENTING

ENDLESS PUNISHMENT. Disciplined by the Ontario Congregational Assectation as was his Brother by the Dunkirk Association-His Church With Him.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 27 .- The Ontario Association. a Congregational ecclesiastical body, met at Fairport, this county, to-day, to consider a proposition to disfellowship the Rev. Myron Adams, pastor of Plymouth Church of this city. The Rev. Myron Adams is a brother of the Rev. E. P. Adams, who was dismissed by the Pres-bytery of Buffalo from the pastorate of his church in Dunkirk on the ground that heresy pervaded his theological doctrines.

Early last summer these two brother clergymen began preaching against the doctrine of everlasting punishment as embodied in the popular orthodox conception of hell. Both were severely criticised, yet each persisted in were severely criticised, yet each persisted in his course. The Dunkirk pastor was deposed from the Presbyterian ministry, and the Presbytery have sought by legal means to deprive him and his congregation of their proprietary interest in the Dunkirk Presbyterian church property. The litigation is still cending. Simultaneously in Rochester a very bitter sectarian feeling was manifested against the Rev. Myron Adams, He had before been popular with pastors of all denominations, but all at once the majority of them turned upon him, pointed him to the door of the Universalist Church, and advised him to "begone to the fellowship of those of his kind." Not only in Rochester has he maintained his opinions, but on one or two occasions he has preached them from his brother's pulpit in Dunkirk—notably on an occasion reported by The Sun, about a month and, when the "herstical" and "orthodox" factions came very near engaging in a fight over the question as to who should possess and occupy the pulpit. Last month the First and Central Presbytsrian Churches, in this city, which had been is the habit of inviting the Rev. Myron Adams and his congregation to unite with them in Thankasiving services, declined again to do so. The following Sunday Mr. Adams preached a pointed sermon, the subject of which was "The Pharises and his Exclusive Thanksgiving." Thut the breach between orthodoxy and these two clergymen has been widening, until finally the Ontario association has followed in the wake of the Buffalo Presbytery in deciding that something must be done. With this idea, the meeting at Fairport was held to-day. The gathering was made up of pastors or representatives from all the leading Congregational churches in northwestern New York from Niagara River to Seneca Lake, A committee of five from the membership of the Rochester Plymouth Church are necord with the pastor's new views. His church being with him, the Ontario Association and the creed of the Congregational Church in particular. Most of the meetings and testified concernin his course. The Dunkirk pastor was deposed

AT THE MERCY OF THE STORM.

Three Girls who in Scant Clothing Escaped from the Magdalen Asylum.

While the snow storm on Sunday night vas at its height three young girls carried into effect a plan to escape from the Magdalen Asylum at Eighty-eight street and Fifth avenue. They are Emma Wiley, 18 years old, who was committed to the asylum on Nov. 17: Maria Farrell, 16 years old, who was sent there on Aug. 26; and Rose Connelly, 15 years old, who had been in the asylum about two weeks. Supper is served in the asylum at about 5 o'clock, and from then till 6 the girls are permit-

THE AFFAIRS OF TAMMANY HALL

ATTRIBUTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE ALASES

The last meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization of 1880 was held in the big wigwam in Fourteenth street last evening. The Fourth, Sixth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Assembly Districts were represented by less than one-half of the number of members to which they are entitled, owing to the resignation of most of the members of the General Committees of these districts. Ex-Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular Secretaries were in their places.

Committees of these districts Ex-Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular Secretaries were in their places.

The committee is to be chosen, reported that the Francisco of the Market of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular Committee is to be chosen, reported that the Francisco of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular committee is to be chosen, reported that the Francisco of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular committee is to be chosen, reported that the Francisco of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular committee is to be chosen, reported that the Francisco of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular committee is to be chosen, reported that the Francisco of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular committee is to be chosen, reported that the Francisco of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular presentation of the Committee of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular presentation of the committee of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular presentation of the committee of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular presentation of the Committee of the Police Patrick G. Duffy presided, and the regular presentation of the Committee of the Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy presided the Patrick G. Duffy presided the Patrick G. Duffy presided the Patrick one of his petulant moods. He did not seem to know Hayes, or that such a man had made such a nomination.

There is now no doubt that Hayes intends to fill the offices now held by the District Attorneys for the Northern and Southern Districts of New York and by the United States Marshal, with men of pronounced anti-Conkling stripe. State Senator George H. Forster is said to have received assurances that he will be appointed to succeed Stawart L. Woodford. Marshal Payn has about given up all hope that he will be nominated to succeed himself.

Mr. Conkling is a member of both the Judiciary and the Commerce Committees, to which the nominations will be referred. By the custom that prevails the commerce will refer them to Mr. Conkling as the Senator from the State in which the appointments are made. Except in the unlikely event that the nominees can command, sufficient influence to cause the committee to instruct him to report the nominations back, Mr. Conkling can pocket them until Garfield has a chance to send in other names.

Dr. James Marion Sims lay at the point of death at his residence, 207 Madison avenue, yesterday, and it was thought after midnight that he might not live till morning. He was seized with a chill on the 10th inst, and soon betrayed symptoms of plearay, which developed the pleare-becoment. Yesterday afternoon, at 1 offices, he seemed to be shaking, but called this constitution is very strong, although he is in his first year, and it was thought that if he lived through last highly he complete over the is attended by Drs. Altred L. Looms, G. W. Wyle, and John A. Weeth.

A Young Woman Accused of Murder. Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 27.—A report of the murder of George Martin in Robertson County is received. Mr. and Mrs. Hester sire under arrest. Mr. Hester sire under arrest. Mr. Hester sixes while he and Martin were at work in the field Mrs. Rester came to them, and when Martin made some joular alluxon, to an epitheration for a divorce recently field by Hester, she drew a revolver and shed man sheaf. Mrs. Hester says he individual of the killing, and that he and Martin had compared to run feer reputation. Find is emly 22 were old, has been married a year only, and is very handsome.

Boston, Dec. 27.-A sweepstakes "go-as-youplease" match, for 130 hours, was begun this atternoon at Music Hall, with seven stirters, viz. Frank Hait, F. Wilmon, Konard Lacouse, Jeremiah Howritian, and Bits Pegram of Boston, Patrica Titggeraid of New York, and Join Emis of Cournman. Hart, who was said too from a cold, withdrew after making twenty miles. However, the miles withdrew after cornected miles. However, the scores of the other confessants stood as to lows. Pitzgeraid, 90; Lacouse, 50; Pegram, 50; Wilniot, 40; Emma, 40.

John Sherman's Relative Suspended.

D. B. St. John Hoyt, assistant enshier of the usion House, was temperated assessed from effice ensembled. He is a country of June Sherman, the deacts Secretary of the Francury. The Signal Office Prediction. Decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather in the extreme northern portions, naid show, northwest to southwest winds, and rising baremeter